

# Newport



# Mercury.

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## POETRY.

### TRUST IN GOD.

What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.  
I know not what thou dost; all seems dark!  
Clouds of portentous blackness are o'ercast;  
Wild billows dash upon my quivering bark.  
The thunder's crash reverberates overhead,  
Yet I feel thee in the light of darkest hour,  
My shield, my safeguard, and my strong high tower.  
I know not what thou dost; yet I will wait  
Till I behold thee in heaven's cloudless sky—  
Till I shall reach that glory-circled state,  
In whose bright radiance darkness melts away.  
Then shall I read thy doings here below,  
Inscribed in lines of light which ever glow.  
I know not what thou dost; yet I will know,  
And know to praise thee for my darkest days;  
Though thence of sorrow seem to thence come,  
Yet they shall soon be turned to thine for praise.  
Yes, I will trust thee till thou kindly pour  
On me thy glory's consecrating shower.  
I know not what thou dost; yet will I hope  
In thee, till life's wild troubled stream be past;  
Till heaven's fair portals on my vision open,  
Till immortality be won at last;  
Till glory on my wondering spirit break,  
And glad fruition follow in its wake.  
Oriental Baptist.

## AGRICULTURE.

**DESTROY EARTH-WORMS.**—This is an animal which occasions such destruction in gardens, by gnawing the tender roots of shrubs and plants, that various methods have been proposed for remedying this evil. One of a late discovery is given by M. Soccoloff in the fifteenth volume of the *New Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Science at Petersburg*. As the destructive powers of quick-lime, heightened by a fixed alkali, which corrodes or dissolves all the tender parts of animals, has long been known, it occurred to our author that this matter would be the best means for accomplishing the object which he had in view. He therefore took three parts of quick-lime, and two parts of a saturated solution of fixed alkali in water, and thence obtained a milky liquid, highly poisonous to earth-worms and other small animals; for as soon as it touches their bodies it occasions violent spasms of uneasiness. If this liquor be poured about the tender plants, no worms will approach them, and if poured on them they will throw themselves out of the ground, as if driven by some force, where they will languish and die.

With regard to plants, these sustain no injury from the liquor, because it has no power over the productions of the vegetable kingdom, all the danger will be removed by the first shower that falls. This liquor may be procured in abundance in every place where lime is burnt. If any fresh lime be infused, one part into about seventy of water it will produce real lime-water; for want of the fixed alkali, it may be supplied by boiling wood ashes in water, and thickening the lie by evaporation.

## LAW OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1851.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "an act in amendment of an act directing the times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Common Pleas, contained in the digest of 1844."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The term of the Court of Common Pleas, required by the act, to which this is in amendment, to be held at East Greenwich within and for the county of Kent, on the third Monday in August in each year, instead of being held on the fourth Monday in August as required by the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The term of the Supreme Court, required by the act to which this is in amendment, to be held at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday in August, shall hereafter be held at said Newport on the fourth Monday in August, as required by the act to which this is in amendment.

Sec. 3. All writs, actions, executions, summonses, appeals and recognizances, and all other processes of every name, nature and description, returnable to or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to and pending in said courts respectively at the terms thereof herein before provided, in the same manner and with the same effect as they would have been at the terms of said courts respectively, as the same were established previous to the passage of this act.

True copy—witness,

ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be authorized to appoint a commission to ascertain as nearly as may be the number of persons employed in the manufacturing establishments and corporations in this State, under the ages of fifteen years, twelve years, and nine years respectively; what are their hours of labor per day, the number of months they devoted to labor per year—to what extent they are deprived of the benefits of our public schools, and to report to this General Assembly as soon as may be—provided the expense does not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy—witness,

ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

Resolved, That the Hamilton Bank of Seaboard be directed by their President, Josiah Titus, and their Cashier, Luther C. Warner, and under their corporate seal to make conveyance of such property to the Receiver of said Bank as said Receiver shall deem necessary to enable him to collect the assets of said Bank—such conveyance to be in trust for the uses and purposes prescribed in the act appointing a Receiver for said Bank.

True copy—witness,

ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

## SILVERED TALES.

### A FATHER'S CLAIM TO HIS CHILD.

#### A TRUE STORY.

MANY years ago, I happened to be one of the referees in a case that excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of their claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was a captain of a merchant ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early with every prospect of happiness. His wife is said to have been extremely beautiful and no less lovely in character.

After living with her in uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to the family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, sailed for the West Indies. His wife who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hopes of his return.

But month after month passed away, and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received from the absent husband; and after hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heart-felt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her affliction, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was her only resource, and for ten years she had labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever grudgingly bestowed on a humble seamstress.

A merchant in New York, in moderate yet prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her extreme beauty, endeavored to improve their acquaintance with friendship. After some months he offered his hand and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant, she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure. Fifteen years passed away; the daughters married, and by their step-father were furnished with every comfort requisite to their new vocation of house-keepers. But they had hardly quitted the roof when their mother was taken ill. She died, and from that time until the period of which I speak the widower resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of our story. After an absence of 30 years, during which time no tidings had been received from him, the first husband returned as suddenly as he had departed. He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargoes; having been careful never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family no one could tell, and he obstinately refused all explanation.

There were very strange rumors of slave-trading and piracy afloat, but they were only whispers of conjecture rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for his conduct, he was certainly anything but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a madman when informed of his wife's second marriage, and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters with the most awful threats, in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and one of the mean reptiles of the law who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband; assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had already released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws, was so manifest, that it was at length agreed by all parties to leave the matter to referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful afternoon in Spring, when we met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the dusty court-room, and shed a halo around the long grey locks of the defendant;—while the plaintiff's harsh features were even thrown in still bolder relief, by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of his adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not

been informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband and the agony with which he now beheld his household goods, removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory. Contrary to our expectations, however, Burr made no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of Statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, directed the referees to read it, while he retired for a moment to bring in the principal witness. We had scarcely finished the section which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy encircling her large straw bonnet, a lace veil concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil disclosed to us a face of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect, as well as if it happened yesterday, how simultaneously the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr asked in a cold quiet tone—"do you know this lady?"

Answer—"I do."

Burr—"Will you swear to that?"

A—"I will; to the best of my knowledge and belief, she is my daughter."

Burr—"Can you swear to her identity?"

A—"I can."

Burr—"What is her age?"

A—"She was 30 years old on the 20th day of April."

Burr—"When did you last see her?"

A—"At her own house about a fortnight since."

Burr—"When did you last see her previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause the answer at length was:

"On the 14th day of May, 17—"

"When she was just three weeks old," added Burr. "Gentlemen," continued he turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such I think, she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea, and returned to find his home desolate. But who will picture to you the lovely wife, bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hopes of her husband's return! Who will paint the slow progress of heart-sickness, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally that overwhelming agony which came, as her last hope was extinguished and she was compelled to believe herself a widow! Who can depict all this without awakening to our heart's the warmest sympathy for the devoted wife, and the uttermost scorn for the mean, pitiful wretch who could thus trample on the heart of her woman he had sworn to love and cherish! Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness or self-indifference, it matters not, he is too vile a thing to be governed by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness, she who now stands before us, with the frank, fearless brow of a true-hearted woman, let us ask which of these two has been to her a father?"

Turning to the lady in a tone whose sweetness was in strange contrast with the scornful accent which he had just characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollection of her early life.—A slight flush passed over her proud and beautiful face as she replied:

"My first recollections are of a small, ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother. She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back work for the following one. Saving that journey to her employers and her regular attendance at church she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought she wept because we were poor, for it sometimes happened that our only support was a bit of bread, and she was accustomed to sew by the light of chips which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like the sudden entrance into Paradise. We found a home and a father."

She paused.

"Would you excite my child against me?" cried the plaintiff, as he impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as he spoke.

"You are not my father!" she exclaimed, vehemently. "What, call you my father? you, who basely left your wife to toil and your children to beggary? Never! never! Behold there my father!" pointing to the agitated defendant, "there is the man who watched over my infancy,—who was the sharer of my sports and the guardian of my inexperienced youth.—There is he who claims my affection and shares my home, there is my father. For yonder selfish wretch I know him not.—The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companion of his decrepitude nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted child."

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke and moved as if to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisition of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and that the plaintiff went forth, followed by the contempt of every honorable man who was present at the trial.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

## Returning Good for Evil.

OBADIAH LAWSON and Watt Dood were neighbors; that is, they lived within half a mile of each other, and no person lived between their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred to that class of people, a regular dispute of that class of people, had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly, a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him, and every time one of Lawson's hogs chanced to stray upon Dood's place, he was beset by men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker, a man of decidedly peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the hands of his spiteful neighbor. But matters were drawing to a crisis; for Dood more enraged than ever at the quiet of Obadiah, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spunk of Lawson. Chance favored his design.—The Quaker had a high-blooded filly, which he had been very careful in raising, and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing around his corn-field, he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the hellish design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into his corn during the night.—He did so, and the next morning, bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. Not long after his absence, a hired man, whom he had recently employed, heard the echo of his gun, and in a few minutes, Dood, considerably excited and out of breath came hurrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot at and wounded a buck; that the deer attacked him, and he hardly escaped with his life.

This story was credited by all but the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and, from his manner, suspected that something was wrong. He therefore slipped quietly away from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth, with a bullet hole through the head, from which the warm blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the dwelling of Dood, who met him in the yard, and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been.

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's filly," was the instant reply.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he fiercely shouted.

"Do you dare to say I killed her?"

"How do you know she is dead?" replied the man.

Dood bit his lip, hesitated a moment, and then turning, walked into the house.

A couple of days passed by, and the morning of the third one had broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his filly.

A few words of explanation ensued, when with a heavy heart, the Quaker turned his horse and rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly.—No threat of recrimination escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages; but calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

One morning, just as Obadiah was sitting down, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbor Dood's heifer had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most of the cabbages had trampled down the well-made beds and vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair.

"And what did thee do with her Jacob?" quietly asked Obadiah.

"I put her in the farm-yard."

"Did thee beat her?"

"I never struck her a blow."

"Right Jacob—right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating I will attend to the heifer."

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson mounted a horse, and rode over to Dood's, who was sitting under the porch in front of his house, and who as he beheld the Quaker dismount, supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to go to law for it if he did.

"Good morning, neighbor Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps and seated himself in a chair.

"All well I believe," was the crusty reply.

"I have a small affair to settle with you."

"This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal."

"And what did he do with her?" demanded Dood, his brow darkening.

"What would thee have done with her, had she been in thy garden?" asked Obadiah.

"I'd a shot her!" retorted Watt, madly, "as I suppose you have done; but we are only even now. Heifer for filly is only 'tit for tat'."

"Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair of thy heifer's back. She is in my farm-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thee can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly; but the evil one prompted thee to do it, and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbors. I came to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now I'll go home."

Obadiah rose from his chair, and was about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt who hastily asked.

"What was your filly worth?"

"A hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Obadiah.

"Wait a moment!" and Dood rushed into the house, from whence he soon returned, holding some gold in his hand.—"Here's the price of your filly; and hereafter let there be a pleasantness between us."

Obadiah mounted his horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as one could wish to have; being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

**WEAR AND TEAR OF MATRIMONY.**—A poor person residing at Greenock, applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted to the poor's roll.

"How many have you?" said the worthy bailie.

"Five and twenty, sir," replied the petitioner.

"Five and twenty!" echoed the bailie; "and all by one wife?"

"Oh no, sir," replied the poor man "I'm wearing the fourth."

"WHAT ARE YOU ABOUT?" inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers from a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," answered the cook. "I should call that undressing," said the crazy chryp in reply. The cook looked reflectively.

**GOOD.**—At Hudson, says the Freeman, the committee who were entrusted with the collection of funds for the purpose of celebrating the 4th of July in our city, had inscribed on the back of their subscription the following:—"Our father's blood, why should we not?"

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Power of Kindness.

The following anecdote was narrated at a meeting lately held in behalf of education:

A certain British school was remarkable for the rough and savage disposition of the boys who composed it. In consequence it had obtained the unenviable designation of "The Bull-dog School." The teacher, under whose supervision this state of things existed, and who seemed quite unable to remedy it, was accordingly dismissed. His successor, aware of these circumstances, and earnestly desiring the welfare of his charge began by inquiring what mode or principle of action would be most likely to secure it. After much thought, he concluded that kindness was the key to the boys' hearts, and observantly waited for some favorable opportunity to test its worth. Such an occasion soon occurred. One of the boys became dangerously ill. The teacher called upon him. This act was altogether without precedent; a report was soon circulated, and a good impression was suddenly made. When the school met, the teacher informed the boys about their companion, and inquired if two would agree to call every day, and ascertain the state of his health. The idea was novel. Like new things, it was cheerfully received, and the boys regularly acted upon it. Their school-fellow had been ordered to have some wine. His parents were very poor, and had not the means for complying with this order. The teacher became aware of the fact. He then, after telling the circumstance to his scholars, asked if they could at all help in this matter. One and another immediately cried out, "I will give a penny." "I will give a farthing," and so on, according to their little resources. A collection was made. The requisite sum, *namely, sixpence*, was obtained to defray the attainment of their object, and yet, after all, disappointed. Silence prevailed. At last, one little fellow said, "Won't you give the sixpence, teacher?" "Certainly, I will wait for you to ask me," was the reply. All countenances were bright with joy. The wants of their sick school-fellow were met; his health was in due time restored. But the influence of this act of kindness did not cease with its occasion. The boys had felt the luxury of doing good. The school from that time became reformed; a proof how correctly they judge and act who not only train the intellect, but also the hearts of the young. No principle is so powerful for good in the education of mind, as that of intelligent kindness—the love which, while it does not overlook wrong doing, shows that it is not quenched by it—and that furnishes a constant and powerful impulse to goodness.

### THE HUSBAND.

The fond, protecting love of a devoted husband is like the tall and stately poplar, that rears its graceful foliage beside some happy cot, to which its leafy honors afford reviving shade; while its spreading branches shelter the melodious songsters of the verdant grove, who within its hallowed precincts nurture their callow brood, unmolested by the wanton tyranny of school boy pranks.

Oh! 'tis the effulgent Egean shield, which casts far and wide its bright defensive rays around the timid, shrinking form of the best, tenderly beloved objects of his warm heart's pristine love and veneration.

The hallowed affection of such a husband is the far-off goal to which the adoring wife's most ardent wishes fly, borne upon the strong, untiring pinion of woman's faithful and unending love. Cheered by the smiles of such a faultless being, the envious summer's parching heat, the ruthless winter's pinching cold, to her impart no pang; they pass unheeded by her well-defended, light as the fleecy cloud; unregarded as zephyr's balmy breath. Supported by his manly form, what sorrow can assail, what anxious care invade her bosom's calm repose? Serene as the smooth surface of the glassy lake, untroubled by the storms rude blasts, her peaceful hours speed on pleasure's wing.

How beautiful is such a union! How much more rare than beautiful! Oh! 'tis a sight that Angels might delight to fix their lingering gaze upon, lost in mute rapture and admiring awe. Mutually giving and receiving strength, the blissful pair tread life's thorny path, on light fantastic toe, gaily tripping, unmindful of all, of care or woe—his powerful arm each dangerous briar removes; her delicate fingers present to his refreshed senses each bounteous flower that sheds its perfume on their illuminated way.

### Maxims for Gardeners.

Grow nothing carelessly; whatever is worth growing at all, is worth growing well. Many kinds of garden seeds lose their vegetative power, if kept over the first year; be sure, therefore, to sow none but new seeds.

Melons, cucumbers, and other plants of the gourd tribe, form an exception to this rule; their seeds should not be sown until they are several years old, for they will then produce plants with scanty foliage, but abundant fruit.

The seeds of most weeds will retain their vegetative power for an unlimited number of years; take care, therefore, that all weeds are burnt, or, at all events, that they are not thrown on piles, from which they would be liable to be brought back to the garden.

The first leaves which appear above ground (called the seed-leaves) are the sole nourishment of the young plant until it has acquired roots; therefore, if they be destroyed, or seriously injured, the young plant must die.

Seeds will not vegetate unless within the influence of moisture, air, and heat; be careful, therefore, not to sow your seeds too deep, or they will never come up.

Little good is obtained by saving your own seed from common annuals and vegetables; your ground is worth more to you for other purposes than the cost of the quantity of seed which you will require; besides which, you will have a better crop from seed raised in a different soil.

### Incentives to Violence.

Accustom yourselves to reflect on the small amount of those things which are the usual incentives to violence and contention. In the ruffled and angry hour, we view every appearance through a false medium. The most inconsiderable point to threaten immediate ruin. But after passion or pride has subsided, we look around in vain for the mighty mischiefs we dreaded. The fabric which our disturbed imagination had reared, totally disappears. But though the cause of contention has dwindled away, its consequences remain. We have alienated a friend; we have embittered an enemy, we have sown the seeds of future suspicion, malevolence or disgust. Suspend your violence, I beseech you, for a moment, when causes of discord occur. Anticipate that period of coolness, which, of itself will soon arrive. Allow yourselves to think, how little you have any prospect of gaining by fierce contention; but how much of the true happiness of life you are certain of throwing away. Easily, and from the smallest chink, the bitter waters of strife are let forth; but their course cannot be foreseen; and he seldom fails of suffering most from their poisonous effect, who first allowed them to flow.

Dr. Blair.

### The Dress Reform.

The *Home Journal*, edited by Morris and Willis, contains an editorial on the subject of the dress reform, which concludes as follows:—

"We repeat, that we see signs, which look to us as if the present excitement as to one fashion were turning into a universal enquiry as to the sense or propriety of any fashion at all. When the subject shall have been fully discussed, and public attention fully awakened, common sense will probably take the direction of the matter, and opinion will settle in some shape, which, at least, may reject former excesses and absurdities. Some moderate similarity of dress is doubtless necessary, and there are proper times and places for long dresses. These and other points the ladies are likely to come to new decisions about. While they consult health, cleanliness and convenience however, we venture to express a hope that they will get rid of the present slavish uniformity—that what is becoming to each may be worn without fear of unfashionableness, and that, in this way, we may see every woman dressed somewhat differently, and to her own advantage, and the proportion of beauty largely increased, as it would, thereby most assuredly be."

**TRUE.**—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be doing something for himself, his neighbor, or posterity.

Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unlettered, undevout mind.

The exaltation of talent, as it is called above virtue and religion, is the curse of the age; if divorced from rectitude, talent will prove more of a demon than a god!



## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers *WASHINGTON* and *NIAGARA* have arrived at New York, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—The most remarkable circumstance to be noted in the record of yesterday's proceedings at the Crystal Palace was the enormous number of visitors who attended during the day, considerably above 74,000 having passed the barriers between 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening. There was at one period 61,000 persons within the building, equal to the population of a large continental city, or a fourth or fifth rate town in our own country.

A correspondent of the *London Globe* says: You are aware that the dispute between the United States and Portugal in which the former claimed a pecuniary indemnity for injuries inflicted on American subjects, was referred to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic. Mr. Fillmore having refused to follow up the menaces made by General Taylor, the President has given his award, and yesterday M. Baroche, the son of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Paris to communicate the award, which is, I am assured, greatly in favor of Portugal.

FRANCE.—On Monday, July 14, the great debate on the revision of the Constitution commenced in the Chamber of Deputies, whose benches and galleries were equally crowded.

Cardinal Wiseman is announced to have turned up at Caen, where his eminence suddenly appeared to the astonished natives on the 9th inst.

The *Constitutionnel* was fined 500 fr. today for publishing a letter from Berne, signed only by one of the redactors.

M. Daguerre, the famous fixer of the images of the camera obscura, died suddenly on the 13th at the age of 62.

Preparations are making at the Hotel de Ville for the fête which is to be given by the City of Paris to the royal commission of the London Exhibition. M. Berger, prefect of the Seine, will set out for London to distribute invitations. It is expected that Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor, and several of the English Ministers will be present at this banquet.

General De Hilliers has resigned the command of the army of Paris. Gen. Magan has been appointed to that post.

IRELAND.—*Dublin July 12*.—Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty, of Oulart, who is now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the *Freeman* the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill & Co., of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn & Son, of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear, under such auspices as will command support.

A considerable portion of the capital to carry out the undertaking has, it is added, been already secured, and so much so that resolutions on the subject of a direct postal communication between Ireland and America. Altogether this news is looked on here as of very great importance.

ITALY.—*The Pope and the King of Naples*. It is stated in letters from Rome that the Pope does not intend to return to his capital from Castel Gandolfo, where he had gone at the last accounts, unless he should have some better guarantee against revolution than the presence of a French army. At Castel Gandolfo he has always the means of escape, for in a few hours he would be under the protection of the Neapolitan army. The King of Naples has visited him at Castel Gandolfo, and they had a long and secret interview.

The Concordat between the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is published in the Florence journals. It is remarkable chiefly for the abrogation of many of the guarantees against the excessive power of the clergy which were introduced by Leopold.

INDIA.—At Lahore itself, the military hospitals are fast filling with English soldiers laboring under fever.

From the kingdom of Oude the latest advices are dated the 23d May. The Zemindar of Kuppradeen has evacuated that fort, but has now fled into another stronghold. Captains Magnus and Bunbury have cannonaded it for nine days, and at last shouted him out. Lucknow has just been the scene of a most riotous proceeding, causing the loss of more than twenty men killed and wounded. The scene of action was at Hosseibabad.

SPAIN.—In Spain, the leading fact is the formal announcement that the Queen has given promise of a lineal heir to the throne.

CHINA AND INDIA.—We have Canton dates of the 21st May, and Calcutta to June 24. Very serious disturbances continued at Canton, and the attempts of Government to suppress them had been futile. The insurgents held over one half of the province of Kwangsi.

The British clipper ship *Reindeer*, from Liverpool, had arrived at Hong Kong in 130 days voyage. The American clipper ship *Oriental*, from London, arrived at the same port on the 11th May, two days after the *Reindeer* in 117 days passage, thus beating the *Reindeer* 13 days.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was at Hong Kong on the departure of the mail. Venice is to be opened on the first of August as a free port.

EARTHQUAKE.—*The Earth Opening*.—Yesterday, (Wednesday) this place was visited by a good old-fashioned earthquake. The shock continued longer and was more severe than any felt for several years. We learn by a gentleman living in the vicinity, that the earth opened in several places near West Lake, and that an opening several yards in length, occurred in the yard of Mr. Wm. Connelly, about eleven miles from this. It also opened near the residence of Mr. Silas Beavers, about six miles from this place, and sand and water thrown to the height of forty or fifty feet. This is the first time that the earth has opened, or that a "blow" has occurred since the great earthquake of 1812.

*New Madrid, (Mo.) Herald, July 23d.*

## BY THE MAIL.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE COAST SURVEY.—The *Journaux* number of the Paris "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie" contains an article of eleven pages on the United States coast survey, written by Sedillot, one of the *collaborateurs* of that journal. It expresses throughout, a high appreciation of the objects, organization, management, and results of this great national enterprise.

Such recognitions are gratifying evidence that in the esteem of other nations, we are rising to a position of scientific importance.

In conquering that place of scientific honor which is so eminently desirable for a young and ambitious nation like ours, the coast survey will prove a powerful aid. After presenting a historical summary of the survey, Sedillot pays Prof. Bache the following just tribute:

"The new superintendent was called to this eminent post by a unanimous voice. Distinguished in the esteem of his fellow citizens by his useful publications, appreciated by the principal academies of Europe, he has acquired a universal reputation by the services which he is daily rendering to science, and by the improvements of every kind which his skill has introduced into the different branches of the coast survey."

After dwelling somewhat on the organization and results of the survey, he adds: "In speaking of the eminent services rendered by the coast survey to science and humanity, we make known only a very small part of the results of this admirable enterprise. Directed in all its branches with zeal and activity, it cannot fail to add every year to the consideration with which it is surrounded, not only in the United States, but also in all countries where science and its application to the arts of life are duly appreciated."—*Washington Union*.

A SAIL CASE.—*Warning to Young Men!* Albert Beach, aged about 36 years, was, a few days ago, sentenced by Judge Crawford, of Washington city, to 18 months imprisonment in the penitentiary for obtaining money under false pretences. The Telegraph says:

He was educated to the commercial business in the city of New York, where he afterwards held a profitable and responsible position in one of the first establishments. He subsequently followed the business of daguerreotyping in this city, with apparently good success; and while so engaged, two or three years ago, married a most estimable and excellent young lady. To the surprise of many, however, he suddenly sold out his interest in the daguerreotyping establishment, and threw himself out of business for a time; but after a little while commenced an auctioneer, in which his career was brief, as many who had come to know him predicted. His course was then rapidly downward, and instead of "swelling" at the hotels he turned to longings at the groggeries; and instead of trying to effect "transactions" at wholesale stores, his aim was simply to "do" some poor fellow out of a few dollars. Caught in the meshes of these tricks, he has at last been sentenced to the felon's punishment.

ly been made in Egypt. M. Mariette, a young French scholar, who was despatched on a scientific mission to Egypt, has discovered the exact site of the ancient city of Memphis, which has heretofore been a matter of doubt. After careful search, he has found a great quantity of Egyptian and Grecian remains, buried under a deposit of sand, varying from six to forty feet in depth. Among other objects, he recognized the *Serpapen*, a monument described by Strabo. The avenue leading to it was filled with a large number of statues and sphinxes, some of which contained inscriptions. The drawings of these remains, sent by M. Mariette to Paris, attracted much attention, and it is understood that funds will be furnished him for the further prosecution of his researches.

INTELLIGENCE.—*Travel from the South*, just now, is very extensive, and we hope it may continue so, *malgre* the advice of those who would dissolve the social as well as the political Union of the States, by keeping people at home during the warm weather. The steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port from Charleston yesterday, brought no fewer than 160 passengers, and the Florida, from Savannah, had 140 more. Total in the two vessels 300.

Among these are many families on their way to the watering places, and other places of fashionable resort at the North.

X. Y. Express.

THE COTTONS.—Statements have been made to the Treasury Department that some of the fishing vessels did not legally obtain their bounty, orders were issued to the officers of the Revenue Cutter on the Gloucester station, to cruise on the fishing grounds, examine all the vessels engaged in the business, and report all that may be found engaged in the mackerel fishery under codfishing papers.

Those two celebrated divines and scholars, Drs. South and Sherlock, were once disputing on some religious subject, when the latter accused his opponent of using his wit in controversy. "Well," said South, "suppose that it had pleased God to give you wit, what would you have done?"

Once upon a time one of o. f. m. vowed he would have a richer breakfast than any man in Boston, and accordingly placed a 10000 bill with two slices of bread and an egg. A friend was telling a story the other day, when the latter replied, "I suppose he saw a creditor coming, and was determined he should not get it out of him!"

The ship *Flora McDonald* sailed from Baltimore on the 23d inst., for Rotterdam, with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from that port. It consisted of 1303 bbls. of tobacco, 200 bbls. flour, and 27,000 lbs. of sugar.

It has been discovered that the Indian Ocean, bordering on Madagascar, abounds with whales and grampuses. A French bark has therefore been fitted out for fishing in the Mozambique channel.

A thousand hogheads of ale and fifteen hundred of porter are about to be sent to Beugal, for the use of the European troops, in order to supercede spirits.

THE CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, Judge Woodbury presiding, commenced its session on the 11th inst., at Newport, and adjourned on the 25th. Nearly the whole term was occupied in the trial of the two following cases to the jury:

*Silas Bullard et al., vs. the Roger Williams Insurance Co.*—This was an action to recover the amount of a policy of insurance on the brig *Star*, of Fall River, which vessel sprung a leak on the voyage from Havana to Fall River, and put into Key West, where she was surveyed and condemned, and burnt for her iron and copper. The defence was, that the vessel was unseaworthy, and also that a misrepresentation of a material fact was made to the defendants at the time the insurance was effected. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs, for the amount of the policy. A motion to set this verdict aside as against evidence, was filed and argued, and the decision upon it reserved until next term.

*Charles T. Ames, vs. Corliss, Nightingale & Co.*—This was an action for infringement of a patent for an improvement in the cut-off valves of steam engines, brought by the plaintiff as the assignee, of one Frederic E. Stickels, the patentee. The defendants claimed that the cut-off by them was invented and patented by George H. Corliss, one of the firm, and that it was not an infringement upon the combination invented and patented by Stickels. Evidence was also offered to show that Stickels was not the first and original inventor of substantial parts of the combination, claimed by him as new. After this case had been given to the jury, on Thursday evening, one of them was taken suddenly ill, and in the course of the night they were discharged by the Judge. It was stated by the foreman that there was a little probability of an agreement upon a verdict. A majority were understood to be for the defendants. The case was then continued.

The case in equity, *J. W. Heydock & Co., vs. J. T. Stanhope et al.*, involving the question of the validity of an assignment made by Stanhope, was argued by Dr. Turner and W. H. Potter for the plaintiffs, and S. Ames for the defendants. Decision reserved.

Judge Woodbury gave decisions in the following cases:—

*Oliver Chace, vs. Henry Marchant, et al.* In this case the supplemental bill of the plaintiff was dismissed with costs, and the partition of the water power at Valley Falls, made upon a decree formerly entered in said case by consent, was confirmed and established.

*Henry Marchant, vs. Oliver Chace*.—This bill for the removal of certain structures, alleged to be nuisances injurious to the plaintiff, was dismissed with costs for defendant.

The *New England Screw Company, vs. Samuel G. Reynolds and Robinson & Wier*. This was a bill of interpleader filed by the plaintiffs to ascertain which of the defendants were entitled to certain notes due from the plaintiffs. The court sustained the bill of interpleader, and gave judgment for the defendants, Robinson & Wier, against the defendant, Reynolds.

*Presidence Journal*.

taken from a field on the American River, which consisted of 220 heads.

In reference to the above the *Union* says:

The bunch is dry, and weighs 74 lbs. It is a perfect specimen of one grain. That the residents of the States may believe that this is the greatest agricultural country in the world, this bunch is to be boxed up and forwarded to Hon. Henry Clay. We challenge the world to furnish specimens of grain or vegetable equal to those raised in the Sacramento valley.

This bunch of grain was grown on the farm of Mr. Eli Shocum, three miles above the city, on the American River.

*Alta California*.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE CARAVAN.—During the exhibition of Barnum's Menagerie yesterday afternoon, the pickpockets were unusually busy. Mr. Edward Munro, of the New York Express, had his pocket relieved of \$200; two ladies of this city lost their purses containing about \$8; and a gentleman from Fairhaven his wallet, containing \$65 and valuable papers. Mr. Sherman, keeper of the Lighthouse at Palmer's Island, during his visit at the Menagerie found in his pocket a leather wallet, which had doubtless been picked from some luckless person, and after being rifled of its valuable contents was thus returned to Mr. S. A row occurred during the afternoon, during which some individual, whose name is unknown to us, had his arm dislocated while he was looking at the exhibition.

*New Bedford Mercury, 22d.*

MEANS OF ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An eminent surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of chloroform proved nearly fatal; he, however, succeeded in reviving his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and forcibly inflating the lungs by rapid aspirations and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris states that in two instances of approaching dissolution by the inhalation of chloroform, he recalled life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and oesophagus; a sudden movement of expiration followed, and recovery took place.

BLOCK OF MARBLE FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The block of granite for the Washington Monument from this city is to have a device the sculptured figure of a sperm whale, wounded with the lance and harpoon. The date "1851" is carved upon the body, and the whole device is well ornamented with scroll work.

Over all, appears the simple inscription "New Bedford," in characters of appropriate magnitude.

*New Bedford Standard*.

INDIAN VISIT TO JENNY LIND.—A party of six Ojibwa Indians called upon Jenny Lind at Rochester. She requested them to sing some of their war songs. They complied, when she paid them back with the Echo and Bird songs.

A Porcelain Manufactory is about to be established in Stockton, California, by the Chinese. The field-spar of which this beautiful ware is made is found in large masses in the San Joaquin Valley.

## Execution of Douglas and Benson.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The execution of Douglas and Benson for the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the bark *Glenn*, took place in the prison yard at precisely 11 o'clock this forenoon. We visited the prisoners at 9 o'clock this morning, and they both appeared to be perfectly resigned to their fate. Benson particularly so; he seemed highly pleased, and said he was only waiting for a chariot to take him through the gates of heaven, which he knew were open for him.

When the convicts were brought out of their cells, they shook hands with each other, Douglas remarking—"Well, Ben, it will soon be all over with us." "Yes," said Benson; "and the sooner the better." The answers of the latter to questions put to him were brief and to the point. No person under similar circumstances could be more resigned; he appeared to be quite pleased at the approach of death.

The Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Brooklyn, and five other clergymen were with the prisoners all the morning.

At an early hour the vicinity of the Tombs was thronged with people anxious to get a glimpse of the execution, but they were kept in good order by the police. The house-tops in the vicinity were also covered with people. About two thousand or more were admitted to witness the scene.

A letter was received from Clements about 10 A. M., addressed to Douglas and Benson, stating that his prayers were for them, mingled with tears, &c. He also in the letter urged them to state the truth in regard to his connection with the murder. We did not see the letter, but were told by a clergyman that such was the nature of its contents.

At 11 A. M. the prisoners were led to the gallows, attended by the U. S. marshal and his deputy. A file of marines were also in attendance, commanded by Lieut. Morrell. The marshal, when the time had arrived for the execution, told Douglas if he had anything to say to the spectators, he was at liberty to do so.

The prisoner looked ghastly pale, and faltered a little at first, but soon recovered himself and said in substance, as follows: "The wages of sin are death. Beware, and take warning by me. Here is an example before you. I have one thing in particular to say to the marshal and to the people present, which is, that Clements is not deserving of death."

The marshal then told Benson to speak if he had anything to say. Benson replied that he had but a few words to say—he called the attention of those present to the example before them, but said that he had no hand in the murder of Havens; he neither cut, stabbed, nor committed any violence; nor did Clements. He said Clements was innocent of the charge of murder, and he was, also. He hoped he would see all present again in a better world.

Rev. Dr. Hodges then offered a fervent prayer for the souls of those about to depart, and for the young man, Clements, whom he supposed was then addressing the throng of grace in behalf of his fellow convicts. The prisoners then took a last farewell of their friends present, and thanked the clergy, the U. S. marshal and his officers for their sympathy and kind attentions during their imprisonment.

They both swung round and struggled considerably. Douglas died in about four minutes, and Benson in about four and a half minutes. The latter died very hard, and appeared to suffer considerably.

*N. Y. Mirror*.

DROWNED WHILE FIGHTING.—Two men, named Daniel Hennessy, of Charleston, and Miles McFarland of this city, got into a quarrel yesterday, on board a vessel belonging to the former, in Charles river, off the Fitchburg Railroad depot wharf, and were drowned. Hennessy hired McFarland to work for him on board the schooner *Albert* till twelve o'clock. About noon they got into a dispute as to whether it was twelve or not. From words they came to blows, and McFarland seized Hennessy by the throat. They scuffled for some time, and finally both went overboard and sunk. Soon they came to the surface, McFarland uppermost, holding Hennessy by the throat with his right hand. A person on board threw the men a rope, but they did not take any notice of it, and they again sunk and were both drowned. Hennessy's body was recovered soon after the affray.—*Boston Post*.

DYSENTERY AND BOWEL COMPLAINT.—The *Baltimore Patriot* publishes the following receipt for these distressing complaints, and strongly recommends a trial of it:—

One pint of clean oats, to be browned the same as coffee, but not to be ground; put in a clean vessel, with two quarts of water, then simmered over the fire until reduced to one quart; when cool decant it off. Dose for a grown person, a common sized tumbler, sweetened with loaf sugar, but no milk or cream. Three tumblers in almost all cases will afford relief.

TO FARMERS.—The Hartford Times mentions a farmer who took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, and found some of the posts nearly sound, and others rotted off at the bottom. Looking for the cause he discovered that the posts which had been inverted from the way they grew were solid, and those which had been set as they grew were rotted off. This is certainly an incident worthy of being noted by farmers.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.—We understand that a party of gentlemen on board the pleasure boat *Vision*, under the command of Capt. Hedge, on Wednesday last, caught one hundred and eighty codfish in about three hours, in our outer harbor. Those fond of aquatic sports will take passage with Capt. H., who knows where and when the fish will bite.

*Old Colony Memorial*.

The *Monitor Canadian* states that a contract has been made for laying down the railroad from St. John's to Rome's Point, which will ensure a speedy communication with New York on either side of Lake Champlain.

The packet ship *Seine*, which sailed from Havre for New York, lately had on board 47 merino sheep, destined for the latter port.

GUN-POWDER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, in this city, a company of school-boys, having obtained a paper of gunpowder, determined to have some sport.—Laying the paper in the street, two or three stood close to windward to keep it from being blown away, when the mass becoming ignited by some means not precisely understood, an explosion followed, and four of the boys were more or less injured thereby. One of them, a lad of the name of Heath, was blown into the air and very badly burned, his lower limbs, abdomen, right side, both hands, and indeed, almost his whole body except his left side, from the shoulder to the hips, being skinned by the flame. Indeed, some parts of the body, as in the pelvic region, are literally roasted. Dr. Jennings was called in, and, by the application of emollients, succeeded in drawing out the fire, as it is termed, in the course of the night. Hopes are entertained of the lad's recovery, though he is not considered out of danger.

A second lad, of the name of Packard, being within reach of the flame, and with in the rage of the concussion was also very badly injured, though we have not learned the particulars. Two others, Delano and Pierce, were each slightly injured. We trust that the affair will work as a salutary caution to the boys generally, against the careless use of gunpowder.

THE GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT.—*Death of one of the Victims*.—The names of the lads injured are Nathaniel H. Heath, Jr., aged 13, Humphrey Delano, aged 12, son of Richard Delano, George F. Packard, aged 12, son of George W. Packard, and Wm. Pierce, aged 11, son of Lorenzo Pierce.

The accident happened at a place called the Smoking Rocks, in the rear of South Water Street. The quantity of powder ignited was between four and five pounds. Young Heath, the oldest boy had also a quantity in his pocket, which becoming ignited, increased the injury to his body. He died yesterday afternoon, after lingering in great agony about twenty-four hours. During the last two hours, he was insensible. Packard's face was badly burned, his back, lower extremities and body were badly burned and blistered, the skin peeling off; the hands are burned severely; but he is a great sufferer. He is attended by Dr. Clark. Pierce was burnt in the face; some; he cannot see very well. He is attended by Dr. Mayhew. Delano's hands and legs were some what burnt. He is recovering. He is attended by Dr. Jennings.—*New Bedford Standard*.

A MOCK AUCTIONEER DONE BROWN.—The Peter Funks often fleece the green horns from the south, east, west and north, but it is rarely that they are done brown themselves. There are, however, exceptions. A gentleman from the south, who has been in town for the last week, strolled into one of the mock auction shops in Broadway, a day or two ago, and a watch was put up, which was a genuine gold watch—worth some \$60 or \$70. Some of the Peter Funks offered \$5 for it, and another offered \$10 for it. Finally, the Southerner, after looking at the watch, offered \$15 for it, and it was knocked down to him. The trick being to change the watch while he was securing the money, he was up to the dodge and kept his eye upon the identical watch, though the auctioneer put it into a case with some ten or eleven others. He handed over \$15 in the current money of the United States, and took hold of the watch that he purchased. They attempted to kick up a row; but they had got hold of the wrong customer. He held fast by his bargain, and was not to be done out of it. Seeing that he was determined, they had to make the best of a bad bargain, and spread their meshes to catch some venant stranger to make up for their loss.—*N. Y. Herald*.

COLONIZATION.—REV. J. MORRIS PEASE, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, is at present stopping at the Revere House, in this city. His visit to Boston is on business connected with the advancement of the benevolent objects of the Society of which he is an agent. Through the efforts of Mr. Pease, a large number of colored people—some 150 in number, we think—were provided with the means of emigrating to Liberia from the Southern States during the last winter. Another large colony is ready to proceed to Africa as soon as funds can be raised to send them. About \$35,000 are needed for this object; \$15,000 have been raised in the South, and the remaining \$20,000 at the North. Mr. Pease will remain in Boston till about the first of August, during which time he will lay before our citizens the claims of the colonization movement by lectures and personal explanations.—*Boston Journal*.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The extensive Cotton and Woolen Factory of Mr. Peter Hickey, at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, Kensington, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The large saw manufactory of Messrs Kirby & Brighthouse in Berry street, above Phoenix, was also destroyed, together with the six story brick factory in Washington above Jefferson street, the one below that the engine house and dye-house, three story brick buildings on the north side of Jefferson street near Second street, four on the south side of Jefferson street, as also two three story brick dwellings on Washington street, and two or three on Perry street.

The loss is roughly stated at \$150,000, only a portion of which is covered by insurance.

MR. PAXTON, the architect of the Crystal Palace, has published an appeal for the preservation of the palace for a winter park and garden. He says that a moderate expense would enable him to make the glass palace a winter garden, unequalled by anything in the world. He proposes to have it laid out in drives and promenades, with shrubbery and flowers, fountains, statuary, and an equable temperature through which the invalid might find under its roof the air of Italy, where he could ride or walk, or lounge from morning to evening.

THE PLYMOUTH of the 10th, states that a company, with a capital of \$150,000, had just shortly established a cotton mill in the immediate neighborhood of New Orleans, carrying 5000 spindles and 130 looms. Slave labor will be employed in the work.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—*Important from Cuba*.—The steamer *Isabel*, with Havana advices to the 22d inst., has arrived at her wharf. The news from Cuba is exceedingly contradictory; but private letters received from credible sources, state that many towns are in arms against the government, and that the insurgents number 5,000 strong. In several skirmishes between the patriots and the troops the latter suffered severe losses.

At the battle fought at Neuvitas the troops were defeated, and nine officers, among them Col. Conit, were captured; the remainder of the government force took refuge on board of a steamer. At the last accounts one thousand insurgents were reported to be in possession of Neuvitas, and that the government had sent two thousand troops against them.

On the other hand, it is stated, that the Government had received, by express, news from Puerto Principe to the 16th inst., and that the rebels, commanded by Joaquin Aguerro, had been dispersed by the Government troops, with the loss of five killed, and many horses, munitions of war, &c., captured. Large numbers of the insurgents are said to have surrendered, and others were ready to do so, on receiving an assurance of pardon.

The whole island, except in the vicinity of Puerto Principe and Neuvitas is reported by the Government to be perfectly tranquil, and the public is cautioned by the Capt. General against heeding the exaggerated rumors of disaffection, which are manufactured for effect in the United States.

There were but few Spanish vessels of war at Havana, several having sailed for Puerto Principe, with troops.

The French steamer *Mogado*, had been ordered home, and the *Model* was to take her place.

It is reported that the Government spies arrived in the *Isabel*, to watch the friends of Cuba, in America; the name of one is given as Jose M. Blanco de la Tuña.

The *Diario* complains of the scarcity of silver coin in Cuba. The yellow fever is making havoc among the troops recently arrived from Spain.

SHEEP RAISING IN WISCONSIN.—The farmers in Wisconsin who have done anything at sheep raising, we learn, have realized their expectations. The climate agrees remarkably well with the animal, while there is abundance of feed to be found on all hands. No other kind of stock can be as easily raised. The expense is merely nominal, while the natural increase of the flock is at least 50 per cent. a year. Wool always commands cash and good prices in the Eastern market. But were farmers to engage in sheep raising to the extent they might, without even neglecting any other pursuits, they would find a home market for every pound of their wool. Factories would spring up all over the State, and the money now sent abroad for clothing, would be kept within our own borders.

The same is true of the Northern portion of this State and Iowa. We have heard but little said, and less has been written, on the superiority, as a dish for a table. One of the finest sheep we ever saw, [and we took pains to note last winter the best that were offered for sale in New York and Boston Markets], was offered for sale in our market, and it was quite fat; and if the animal had been pampered to that extent which the English use to fatten their best mutton, it would have equalled any in the world. The sheep came from our neighbor, over in Jackson county, Iowa. Mutton, next to beef, is the most nutritious and digestible of meats, and supplies nitrogen, which is essential to the health, and the certainty that no mode of legislation would meet out the proper punishment to the offenders, we would not own that man's conscience who took an active part in such an infringement of the laws of the country. He may have been wronged, his property filched from him, his house burnt over his head, yet he is not made the minister of justice; and though by such vengeance reeked upon the head of one offender he may escape annoyance from others, yet he cannot escape from the fact that he himself has put the laws at defiance. Men may reason upon this as they will, they cannot make one right out of two wrongs; nor can any government be stable where there is the least possibility of such acts being perpetrated as we have recently had recounted.

This is the first time that Lynch law has been resorted to in San Francisco, and we trust that the right sense of the people will see that it is the last. Let them band themselves together as a vigilant committee and scour the streets by day and night in search of depredators; but when the rogue is caught, let him be hanged as the law directs. If the law itself is defective, let it be amended; but let justice do its duty, and let it be seen that a stronger one fills his place more worthily; let spill no man's blood without judge or jury, nor hurry him into the presence of his Maker without a moment to prepare for the awful change he must undergo.

MR. RUSSELL'S FOUR ENTERTAINMENT was given at Bellevue Hall on Wednesday evening. We were glad to see by the number of new faces that our visitors are beginning, even at this late hour, to appreciate the opportunity afforded them of conversing with some of the finest geniuses of our language. On the occasion to which we refer, Cardinal Wolsey first came on the stage and well was represented the schizoidizing of that mournfully prostrated pride, and when he burst into tears before the honest loyalty of Cromwell, the emotion in the audience was at once a testimony to the writer's and the speaker's power. The Tetterly family (by Dickens) that great family of little folks figured to the admiration of the audience, and Johnny and Mollie awakened a strange mingling of pathos and merriment. The changes in the Hells (by Poe) were rung with an imitative and expressive power which we never heard surpassed by a human voice; and the concluding recitation, *Sargent Buzzfuzz's* plea for Mrs. Barwell, kept the house in a perpetual state of amusement and astonishment.

We trust that Mr. Russell had a full house last evening, and regret that it is the last.

THE BELLEVUE HOUSE at this time is filled to its utmost capacity. Among the throng assembled at this popular house, we may mention the names of Mr. Fillmore, the lady of the President, and her son, M. F. Fillmore, and Miss Fillmore, besides a list of others whose names we do not venture to give before them by Mr. Hazard and his assistants, Messrs. Tilly and Pothman. No pains have been spared to make the Bellevue agreeable to all who may patronize it. The run it has this season shows how highly the ability of the proprietor is appreciated.

MR. SCHAFER will give his last *soiree* for the season at Mosaic Hall, on Friday evening next.

TILLEY, opposite the Post Office, receives Boston morning papers, at 11 o'clock, by steamer *Canaan*.

We give "A. C." the full benefit of our columns.



For the Newport Mercury.

ASTRONOMY.—The eclipse of the sun this morning furnishes another ocular demonstration of the irrefutable truth of the daily revolution of the sun and moon about the earth from east to west in the time of 24 hours, except that the moon falls back 48 minutes and 45.586,700,711,916 seconds each day, which gives the sun the advantage of gaining one revolution of the moon, and of passing that body in the heavens once in 29 days, 12 hours, 43 minutes and 51.591,699th seconds precisely, which constitutes the new moon and the synodical period—the period from whence all the eclipses are reckoned. The eclipses do not depend therefore upon the Copernican system, but upon the daily revolutions of the sun and moon about the earth as they naturally appear to us, and is also confirmed by practical observation. For one I am at a loss to know on what the whole of the Copernican system rests—except upon its false *assumptions*. Yet it has been one of my earliest misfortunes to be in a measure educated under this most ridiculous mechanism of men. The doctrine that the earth makes a daily revolution on its axis from west to east and an annual revolution round the sun at a distance of 95,000,000 of miles, from us and thus propelling the inhabitants of this earth at the rate of 90,000 miles per hour, which is about 135 times as fast as a cannon ball flies at its first discharge, is most assuredly one of the most inconsistent theories of the age. In fact there is nothing in practical astronomy which so much as favors these most ridiculous notions—which are founded on the superstitious views and ignorance of the Old World. I contend that this earth is poised upon its common centre in the centre of the universe, and revolves 60 miles per day, on its surface at the equatorial line, and thereby produces the daily variation of longitude from west to east, and completes its annual revolution in the exact time of 360 days—then traveling one degree, or 60 miles each day, while the sun makes a daily revolution at the equator at all seasons of the year. I also contend that the earth rolls back and forth 23 degrees north and south, from the equatorial line, which causes our seasons, and time and harvest and the summer and winter and the 6 months day and night in the north and south regions, while the moon has a traversing course also of 23 degrees, which constitutes that space generally known as the *eclipse*. To calculate an eclipse, then, is simply to add 669 lunations of 29 days, 12 hours, 43 minutes and 51.591,699 seconds each which will correspond to 19,755 days, 21 hours and 4 minutes precisely. Yet this does bring the eclipse to the same place as at repeated 54 years and 32 days before wanting 2 hours and 56 minutes. Just to have a regular return and accurate repetition of all the eclipses, it requires a space of time answering to 7,112 116 days or 19,457 years with 311 days over, by reckoning 365 days to the year. The moon in this space of time will make 6,891,276 revolutions, and will lose compared to the sun 210,840 revolutions, which constitutes 210,840 lunations of 29 days, 12 hours, 43 minutes and 51.591,699 seconds each. The earth will make 19,755 revolutions, and 216 days working at 60 miles each day. And to prove that I am not only correct in the daily revolution of the sun and moon and motion of the earth as herein specified, but that I am also correct in the exact time of the synodical period and the final return and repetition of all the eclipses since the world began, without the possibility of varying a second: I write the fact that the Copernicans require 223 lunations for the repetition of the eclipse. If therefore the reader will make the simple test of dividing 210,840 by 223 he will obtain 1090 repetitions for the eclipses which is the least number of lunations that the eclipses will run two without remainder. And if they will state the question by the single rule of three, they will find that the difference of longitude will, every revolution, correspond exactly to the daily revolutions of the sun and moon as specified, as well as the motion of the earth, and the true and exact time for the eclipses forever without the variation of a fraction of a second. At some future time should your columns permit, I shall be able to show beyond all doubt that the diameter of this universe under no circumstances whatever can exceed 864,000 miles—while some views of the subject would be to curtail it down much below this estimation. Whatever has been the views of mankind on this subject it must remain a truth, that the diameter of the universe is not without bounds, and within the reach of figures and lines.

July 28th. A. C.

The month just gone and the one that preceded it have been the most remarkable, in point of weather, that we (who are among the "Oldest Inhabitants") ever knew in this place. July has, apparently had to do the work of August, and has done it well. We have had just that alternation of rain, fog, haze, thunder, cold and heat that usually characterizes August and the past week has been as cold as if we were really getting into Fall. We have sometimes had a fancy, by the way, that the weather, in these latter days, is catching the unsettled character of the human world, social and spiritual. It seems as if the ferment that is going on in men's minds, feelings, opinions and affairs commercial and political, through their irregular, nervous breathing, to the very fibres of the atmosphere. Some ascribe the breaking up and intermingling of the seasons to the breaking down of icebergs. If the Northern ice is breaking, who knows where this will end! One thing is certain that the almanack prophets will be less and less reliable every year, unless it be that when a man guesses, his chance of hitting right increases in proportion to the scarcity of data to proceed upon.

Well, through all this fluctuation of weather our summer population has been steadily increasing, until it has attained a degree quite uncommon for the beginning of the fashionable season. Amateurs may be said to be in full blast with us now. Pistols are popping at all hours—the bowling alleys are thundering—the throng pours through the Broadway of the Ocean House hall—equipages of every size, shape and style fly out of town Northward and Southward—the waters are white with the wings of boats and yachts—the beach and bay are sprinkled with the motley show of bathers—the air is full of music—the Germans are giving their four concerts a day, which the people are drinking in and treasuring up as pleasant and melodious memories for a long and lonesome winter—not an intellectual entertainment wanting—Gall and Spitzhagen may be heard at Masonic Hall, and at the Bellevue, Shakespeare and Dickens pour forth most delightfully their wit and wisdom.

The town is favored with an unusual number of distinguished geniuses and we trust that every summer will increase the number of those who come hither to enjoy in a rational manner, nature, art and society. May the proportion not increase of those who would force the feverish excitement of city winter nights into the evenings of Summer! We trust that here nature will carry it at last.

It will be seen, by referring to our advertising columns, that the School Committee have decided on a plan for the proposed new school house, and that the bidders are called upon to bid for the contract. The bidders will be commodious, well ventilated, and useful in its form. We think the whole apparatus of the structure will impress one favorably, while the arrangements are such as to meet the wants of the town.

OUR TOOTH PASTE.—C. G. C. HAZARD prepares it with the most careful manner, and puts it up in 16 boxes for use. The Orie Paste has come into general use as to render it unnecessary for us to speak of its high qualities as a dentifrice.

THE GERMAN IN AMERICA, or Advice and Instruction for German Emigrants in the United States, by Rev. P. W. Beyer. This is an excellent little work, and one that should be placed in the hands of every emigrant on his first landing on our shores. Too long have the poor Germans been robbed by runners, forswearing agents and the like, on their arrival in this country, and it is quite time some measures were taken to prevent the frauds practised upon them. The work under review is calculated to do much good, and if the precepts it contains are faithfully followed, the emigrant would be relieved of many of his misadventures, and find himself pleasantly situated in his new home.

The book is divided into German and English, on opposite pages, with notes for the beginner in English. It contains directions to be followed from the time the emigrant pays his passage in the fatherland, to his settling in some portion of our country. There is also added the Constitution of the United States in English and German, and a short list of Washington and Franklin. We hope it will be widely circulated, for it is altogether the most useful guide book that we have ever had the fortune to fall in with. For sale at HAMMETT'S. Price 2 cents.

DAGUERRIAN JOURNAL. No. 5, contains—Prediction of the first eclipse—Electricity—Manufacture of Glass by Machinery—Intensity of Light—Discoveries in Peru—Phosphate of Lime, important discovery—American Telegraphic Association, &c. It is announced that the specimens of the *Hilotype* will be presented to the public in September.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—No. 377 contains—Liberty and the Russian Penal Settlement—My Waking Week—Liberty—Foreign Copyright—My Novel—Memoirs of Edward Colston—Thackeray's fourth Lecture—German Cities and German Citizenship—the Barnes Puffs, &c. For sale at the book-stores.

HIRAN ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, New York, continues to sell floor Oil Cloth at 38 and 45 per yard elegantly Ingrain Carpets at 45, 60, 75, 85, 95 per yard. Three Ply Carpets as low as 65, 68, 75, 85, 95 per yard. French Tape and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., remarkably cheap.

As the season is with when all are liable to the affections that follow colds seated on the throat and lungs, we should keep in mind that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the proper remedy for these diseases, and that it seldom fails to cure.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1851	SUN SUN SUN	MOON HIGH
	RISES SETS	RISES, WATER
2 SATURDAY	4 53 7 10 10 39	0
3 SUNDAY	4 54 7 11 11 12 10	9
4 MONDAY	4 55 7 12 12 13 11	0
5 TUESDAY	4 56 7 1 13 14 1	0
6 WEDNESDAY	4 57 7 2 14 15 1	0
7 THURSDAY	4 58 7 3 15 16 1	0
8 FRIDAY	4 59 7 4 16 17 1	0

Moon's first rise, at 4 o'clock, 23 m. morning.

GRAIN MARKET.

In Ohio advices from all quarters of the State show that the Wheat crop of the present season will be the largest ever grown in that State. In New York, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin the yield is also very large, and the Wheat of the very best quality. The *Detroit Free Press* says it has "information from all parts of the State that crops of every description promise an abundant yield for the farmer. Wheat harvest has already commenced in many places, and the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the Northern and Western parts of the State, and also in the State of Ohio, the crops are unusually good, and are reaching from one-quarter to one-third higher than on any previous season. Corn is a little backward, but no fears are entertained for its safety, while summer grains of every description promise an abundant yield."

In the Northern and Central Illinois heavy rains have destroyed a portion of the crop, but in the Southern portion of the State it will be abundant. The reports from all the grain growing parts of the Union indicate that the Wheat harvest of 1851 will be the heaviest ever raised.

The Macomb (Mich.) Gazette says: "In the summer of 1849 one acre harvested 185,000 bushels of wheat, and 100,000 bushels of corn. This year it is said to reach from one-quarter to one-third higher than on any previous season. Corn is a little backward, but no fears are entertained for its safety, while summer grains of every description promise an abundant yield."

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Brighton Market, Thursday last 1851.

At market 800 head Cattle, 30 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, and 4200 Sheep and 400 Swine.

Poultry.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: Extra, \$6.25 to \$7.50; first quality \$5.75 to \$6.25; second do \$5 to \$5.50; third do \$4 to \$4.50.

Working Oxen.—Very few sales; we notice the following—\$40, \$55, 75, 80 and 85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$24.25, 28, 35, 37, 41, 46.

Sheep.—Sales at \$2.25, 2.42, 2.71, 2.92, \$3.35, 3.45, and 4.45.

Swine.—Old hogs 5 a 5 1/2; small pigs to peddle \$4 1/2; fat hogs 5. At retail from 5 1/2 to 7.

New Bedford Oil Market.

STEAM—In better demand, and sales have been made of 148 bbls at \$1.24; 458 bbls at about the same price and 740 bbls at \$1.25 per gallon—the market closing with a good demand.

WALSH—In fair request for the season and we notice sales of 500 bbls N.W. Coast \$4 1/2 cts; and 575 bbls do in parcels at 45 cts per gallon.

WHALES—Has advanced, and we notice sales of 1000 lb. Polar at \$25 cts, and 1900 lb. part N.W. Coast, at a fraction below this price.

WOOL MARKET.

At New York 30th sales, marked 25,000 lbs. domestic fleece, from com. to full, at 57 a 45; 25 bales washed Smyrna at 30; 25 bales washed Galatz, and 50,000 lbs. carpet wools on private terms.

MARRIED.

In this town on the 8th ult., by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. JOHN A. GREENE, of New York, to Miss BRIDGET BROWN, of this town.

By the same, 23d inst., James WEEBES, of this town, to MARIETTA GREENE, of Philadelphia.

In East Greenwich 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Eames, Mr. WILHELM M. BLANDING, of Providence, to JULIA SANDERSON, of the former place.

DIED.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, 20th ult., suddenly, of congested liver, Mrs. AMY M. WIDLEY, of the late George C. Mason, Esq., of this town, and daughter of the late Benj. B. Mumford, Esq., aged 48 years. Funeral from Trinity Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Religious friends are invited to attend the funeral. Burial in the cemetery.

In this town, 21st ult., FRANK, son of Mr. Henry Hazard, aged 2 years 11 months and 22 days.

In this town, 26th ult., Miss MARY A. COOK, daughter of the late Mr. Clarke Cook, aged 44 years.

In this town, 28th ult., ARIANA, daughter of the late Charles Brown, aged 11 months.

In Bristol, 18th ult., Mr. DANIEL DAWLEY, aged 18 years.

In Providence, 21st ult., WM. A. BURNHAM, aged 39 years; 27th, AUGUSTINE F. wife of Francis Cory, aged 24 years; 29th, EMMA C. daughter of WM. A. WILKINS, aged 10 months; 29th, MARTHA, wife of Mr. Roger B. Booth, aged 31 years.

In Wickford, 27th ult., Mr. VINCENT GARDNER, aged 86 years.

In West Greenwich, 24th ult., Mrs. DESIRE FLEISCH, widow of Augustus Fleis, revolutionary soldier, aged 87 years, 3 months and 3 days.

RICH GOODS.

B. H. TISDALE & SON, 138 Thames street, have on hand, a fine assortment of rich Cloths and Carvings, French and English, of the newest Patterns—Gold, Enamelled, and Jet Cuff Pins, French and Spanish Fans. New styles of Gold Lockets, Ear Hoops, Gold Beading Glasses, Spectacles, and a very choice lot of Perfumery, Combs, Brushes and Fine Goods, generally, at low prices.

August 2.

A truly delightful book: Passages in the life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside, written by herself.

Travels in the United States, &c., during 1849 and 1850, by the Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley. Fruits of Leisure, or Essays written in the intervals of Business; for sale by

August 2. W. H. PEEK.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED—

SUNDAY, July 27.—Big Random, Crowell, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Sch'y J. C. Doughty, Murphy, Cohasset for Phil. Ship Essex, Cummings, N. York for F. River.

About 40 wind-bound vessels left to-day.

WEDNESDAY, July 30.—David Crockett, Snow, N Bedford for Hartford; Sarah Bush, Rose, Rondout for Portland; Jane, Eastman, In Gardner with lumber to Finch & Eggs; S. M. Dewell, Long, In Gardner for a market.

THURSDAY July 31.—Seth Ruth Thomas, Area, Frankfort for Prov; Hunter, Vaughn, Prov for Calais; R. Miller, Morton, Bangor for Dighton; Home, Godfrey, F. River for N. York; Jerome, Willard, Phil for Portland; M. Ann, Dean, F. River for Phil; Oronoto, Hammond, F. River for Ellsworth; Rob Roy, Campbell, Prov for N. London.

Brig Porto Rico, Bitt, Portsmouth for Boston.

FRIDAY, August 1.—Schr. Princess, Crowell, Warwick for Yarmouth; C. Hall, Rodgers, Baltimore for Boston; Caroline, Calvin, Madras for Prov; Elizabeth, Jones, Bangor for Dighton.

Jacki Yergel, Angell, for Prov on an excursion.

MEMORANDA.

Arr at Liverpool, July 14th, ship Wisconsin, Mumford, from New York.

Sailed from Havana, 16th, brig Ellen Hagen, Smith, for Calais.

Arr at St. Stephens, N. B., 18th ult., brig Paragon, Brumby, 3 days from this port.

THE RACER.—This fine Clipper which arrived here on Saturday from Newburyport, is a beautiful craft. She is 297 feet on deck, 42 feet 6 inches extreme breadth of beam, 58 feet depth of hold, 7 feet between decks, and long and pretty shape, yet not so much as to prevent her being a large carrier, and at the same time a fast sailer. She is painted entirely black, and her bow is the head of a race horse, and the name of "Racer" in heavy gold letters occupies the rail boards.

The stern is ornamented with a large spread eagle, carved and gilded, and has also her name and port of origin.

She is owned by David Ogden & others of this city and designed for a Liverpool trader, and is the first clipper ship ever built for that trade. She cost about \$120,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

The ship *St. Andrew*, of this port, was sold to-day to Mr. W. O. Brownell, of New Bedford, for \$115,000 cash. He takes her on the voyage from Calais to Baltimore. She will be fitted for the whaling business.—*Providence Journal*, 25th.

Lost or Stolen.

A CHECK, on the Trader's Bank, for one hundred and ten dollars, payable to C. H. or bearer, and signed Charles Hunter, for Thomas R. Hunter.

All persons are hereby cautioned from receiving or negotiating said check, as the payment of the same has been stopped.

CHARLES HUNTER.

August 2, 1851.

STONINGTON RAIL ROAD.

GRAND EXCURSION.

From NEWPORT to HARTFORD, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

By Steamer Perry to Providence, thence by Railroad to Stonington, thence by steamer Chippewa to New London, and thence by Railroad to Hartford. During the week commencing Monday, August 13th, and ending Saturday, August 20th, in return by Monday, Aug. 11th, 1851. Passengers will be transported over this line at the following reduced rates of fare:—

From Newport to Hartford and return, \$4.25, do "Willimantic " 2.75, do "Norwich " 2.35, do "N. London " 2.25, do "Stonington " 2.00.

Passengers and baggage transported between the Boat and Cars free of charge.

The *PERRY* leaves Newport at 5 o'clock, A. M., and 14 P. M. Passengers who take the boat at 5 A. M. reach Hartford about 24 P. M. Passengers who take the Boat at 14 P. M. reach Hartford next day at 24 P. M.

Tickets good for any train during the week.

W. H. BROWN, Sup't.

Stonington, July 28, 1851.

Rhode Island Bridge Company.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Bridge Company held on Monday, July 28 1851; the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—

S. T. Northam; R. B. Cranston; Wm. Littlefield; W. A. Clarke; Peleg Clarke; Isaac Burdick; Richard Swan. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors PELEG CLARKE, Esq., was elected President.

W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treasurer.

August 2, 1851.

GREGORY'S Boston and California Express.

FOR the transmission of Specie, Bullion, Merchandise, &c., &c., with safety and dispatch, per every steamer leaving New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and the route through Nicaragua.

KIRKLEY CO., Agents.

August 2. 190 Thames-st., Newport.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Committee until the 11th of August, at 5 P. M., for building a School House for the town of Newport. Specifications and drawings may be seen and obtained by application to AUGUSTUS HUSH, August 2. No. 29 Broad street.

ATTENTION.

LOOK, read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest, all you who have borrowed Baskets and Boxes within the last two years from the subscriber; and think seriously that if you have kept them long enough and hope ever to be saved, you will return them to 144 Thames street, Herold's lot, of your doings, but make quick returns, or call at the Captain's and settle their fare; further the deponent saith not.

STACY.

August 2.

R. H. STANTON.

DEALER IN PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, PORTER, AND ALL FRUIT, &c. &c.

At Store No. 98 Thames-st., opposite Colonnade Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to customers with despatch.

August 2.

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands, B. H. Harker's do in Bags, Bags and bbls Buckwheat, Course and Fine Hominy, Indian Meal, warranted good and cheap by

August 2. R. H. STANTON.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of superior quality—Jenny Lind and Express Brands—also, a very choice article of Cavendish Tobacco, such as put up for the World's Fair and the smoking Turkish Smoking Tobacco, just received from Baltimore, and for sale by

August 2. NEWTON BROTHERS.

AUGUST MAGAZINE.

HARPER'S INTERNATIONAL, GODEY'S, GRAHAM'S, and SARTON'S.

For sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S, BOOK, STATIONERY, AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

August 2.

CHRIS AND VERENA TOOTH PASTE.—A new and excellent article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. This paste contains no acid, nor substance which might in any possible way injure the enamel of the teeth. Prepared and sold by

August 2. C. G. C. HAZARD, Druggist.

August 2. Next door north Post Office.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August, International Magazine for August, containing views of the Watering Places, just received by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

THE ISLAND WORLD OF THE PACIFIC, by H. T. Cheever, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

THE GERMAN IN AMERICA, or advice and instruction for German Emigrants in the United States, by Rev. F. W. Beyer. Price 25 cents, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

PARA, or adventures on the Amazon, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

PROMETHEUS BOUND, and Cass Guide Windows, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., during 1849 and 1850, by Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA, or the history, geography, and general facts of the world, as far as our knowledge extends, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER, by Miss Cameron, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR, No. 9, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, by J. S. C. Abbott, for sale by

August 2. C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

SUMMER READING, at No. 99, Thames-st. Leaves from the Note book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor, by Madison Tenney; Major Jones' Courtship; Sol. Smith's anecdotal Recollections; The Yankee among the Mermaids, &c., by W. H. Burpee; Major Jones' Courtship; The Drama at Parkville, Benchard Bay of Jarytown, and other scenes and adventures, by Everpoint. The above are illustrated by engravings from Darley's designs.

WILLIAM H. PEEK.

August 2. 99 Thames Street.

MUSIC.—The subscriber invites attention to his stock of Sheet Music, which comprises the most popular recent productions; and he is continually in the receipt of new Music, as it is published, which he sells at publisher's prices.

WILLIAM H. PEEK.

99 Thames Street.

BOOKS.—Housekeeper's Guides, &c., &c. Soyer's Housewife, price 8s. Miss Leslie's Lady's Receipt Book for Cooking, a new work, 8s. Copley's Housekeeper's Guide, 84 cents. Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery, a standard work. Lady's Own Cookery, by Lady Charlotte Bury. Mrs. Putnam's Receipt Book, and young Housekeeper's Assistant; new edition, 50 cents. Virginia Housewife, or Methodical Cook, by Mrs. Mary Randolph, 50 cents. Dr. Kitchner's Cook Oracle, 45 cents. Mrs. Cornelius Housekeeper's Friend, 40 cents, at

August 2. W. H. PEEK'S, 99 Thames-st.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for August, a very interesting Number; International Magazine, for August, containing views of twelve of the principal Watering Places; just received by

August 2. W. H. PEEK.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh lot, just received and for sale by

August 2. C. G. C. HAZARD.

Next door north of Post Office.

NOTICE.

THE PERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Newport, hereby notify the public, that they have leased their Mill, and establishment for three years from the first day of July instant, to Messrs. William Gardner and John P. Ruggles of Newport, and that said corporation will not be concerned in the running of said Mill, during the continuance of said lease.

July 1851.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken a lease of the Perry Manufacturing Company, of their Mill estate, for the period above mentioned, hereby give notice that hereafter the same will be run on the private account of the undersigned alone, who have formed a connection in business under the firm of Gardner, Ruggles, and Company. Signed,

WILLIAM GARDNER, JOHN P. RUGGLES.

July 26, 1851.

R. S. BARKER, Dealer in Wines and Liquors, 163 Thames Street, Newport, July 26, 1851—15w.

CIRCULAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the residents and visitors at Newport, that he has taken the Station on North Street, opposite the Atlantic House, where he is intending to keep for hire, a limited number of his best SADDLE HORSES, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's use; also, several Vehicles with horses, to let.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing a well-trained and superb Saddle Horse, by leaving their orders at the stables, will be punctually attended to.

W. H. DIBBROW, Of New York City.

Newport, R. I. July 26, 1851.

Silver and Plated Goods.

B. H. TISDALE & SON invite the attention of citizens and visitors to their extensive stock of rich Silver and Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Salt Sticks, Forks &c. Also new and splendid patterns of Silver Table and Dessert Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Egg, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Cream, Gravy and Soup Ladles, Sugar Sifters, Butter Knives, Jelly Spoons, Ice Cream, Pudding and Pie Knives, all of which of their own stamp they warrant to be of Sterling Silver. All articles of silver were engraved in the best manner.

August 2.

New Books.

AT TILLEY'S, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

STUART OF DUNELATH, by the Hon. Caroline Norton, the adventures of Paul Perry, written by the author of Cavendish; the Female Spy or Treason in the Camp, by Emerson Bennett; New York Aristocracy or Gems of Daughters; Don. by Joseph Avenant; a tale, translated from the French of a Duhamel; a complete Letter Writer, with Illustrations; Campaigns of the Rio Grande and of Mexico, with notices of the recent work of Ripley by Brevet Major John J. Stevens; Romance or the Saloons of Paris, by Major Richardson.

July 19.

CHOICE ASSORTED SYRUPS, very nice, this day received and for sale at

July 19. RIDER'S.

BATHING DRESSES; Bathing Hats; Bathing Caps, for sale at

July 19. JAMES HAMMOND'S.

HECKER'S WHITEN GRITS and Farina, just received and for sale at

July 19. RIDER'S.

BOOKS, FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION, AT James Hammond's.

5972 The adventures of Paul Periwinkle with numerous illustrations from the English Edition by the author of Cavendish. 1c.

5973 The Daughter of Night a story of the present time by S. W. Fulton. 1c.

5978 The Countess of Salisbury, a chronicle of the Order of the Garter from the French of Alexander Dumas author of Monte Christo, Three Guardsmen, War of Women &c. 3549 Caleb Field, a tale of the Partisans, by the author of Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merland Ke. 1c.

5942 International Magazine for July.

5870 Harper's Magazine for July.

3560 Scenes in our Parish by a Country Parson's Daughter, to which is prefixed a memoir of the author by her sister. 1c.

3561 First Impressions of England and its people by Hugh Miller, author of the Foot-Prints of the Creator, The Old Red Sandstone &c. 1c.

3562 Fruits of Leisure or Essays written in the intervals of business. 1c.

5979 Stuart of Dunelath, a story of the Present Time by the Hon. Caroline Norton author of the Dream. 1c.

Newport Iron Foundry.

FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving, Fine Patterns of every variety; suitable for Cemetery, Street, Park, Balcony, obelisk or ornamental purposes; and are prepared to put up the same on reasonable terms as can be effected by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

I. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.

July 19, 1851—1f.

SAVINGS' BANK.

AT A MEETING of the Corporation of the Savings' Bank Newport, July 18, 1851, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of said Bank for the year ensuing:—

John Stevens, Thomas W. Brown, Isaac Gould, John V. Hammond, Benjamin Finch, William C. Cozzen, George E. Weaver, Samuel Eggs, Samuel Eggs, Edward A. Sherman, Edwin Wilbur, Samuel S. Gyles, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Richard Swan, Robert B. Cranston, Charles Deven, Samuel Brown, Oliver Reed, William Sherman, Francis Lawton, Benjamin Marsh, Michael Freeborn.

And at a subsequent meeting of directors, on the same day, BENJAMIN FINCH, Esq., was elected President.

SAMUEL S. GYLES, Treasurer.

B. B. HOWLAND, Secretary.

July 19.

SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent on all sums that have been in the Bank for the space of six months, and one and a half per cent on all sums that have been in for 3 months, is declared by the Directors of the Savings' Bank, of Newport, payable on and after Saturday next, the 19th inst.

July 19. S. S. GYLES, Treasurer.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE STEAMER MANTONOME, Capt. Gilbert Woolsey, will leave Banister's Wharf, Newport, for Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Providence at 8 1/2 A. M. Fare 50 cents. July 19.

MILLINERY.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF HATS, BONNETS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, OPENING THIS DAY AT A. SHERMAN'S, 251 Thames street.

House to Let.

A new and convenient house, containing fourteen rooms, pleasantly situated in the Middle town, near the residence of the subscriber, containing twelve rooms. There is a barn, carriage house and other out buildings, and a garden attached. The house is about two miles from Newport, on the Bristol road, and 1 1/4 from the second beach. For further particulars apply to

ELIPHAZ BARKER, Middletown, July 5, 1851—3m.

House Wanted.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN wishes to rent somewhere in the neighborhood of Newport, a comfortable house, having sufficient accommodation for a clerk of from twelve to fifteen pupils. A good tenement with some land, is a retired and pleasant situation, would be taken on a lease, if the terms were agreed upon.

Address, Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, July 12—3w.

Corn, Meal and Feed.

1000 BUSHELS Superior White Corn, 1000 do do Yellow do 150 do Northern and Southern corn meal, 50 do Bolted do 1000 do Fine Feed.

Just received and for sale by

BARKER & BOONE, Nos. 4 and 6 South side, Market Square.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.

GENTS Gause Merino Bodies, a beautiful style of Men's Summer Under Shirts; Gents Silk Under Shirts, Ladies Silk Vests—an auction—sold at low price, by

June 28. LANGLEY & NORMAN.

PRINCE SEGARS.

A FEW THOUSAND of the (Steam Boat A Brand) Prince Segars, very fine, just received and for sale at

July 19. 171 Thames Street.

BLACK MANTILLA, and Dress Silks, of three different widths, of fine lustre, and at low prices, will be opened to day at

June 28. C. W. TURNER'S.

CHAS. H. TURNER, will open to day additional to his stock of fitted trimmings, consisting of plain Black, Dark and Light Blue, Dress Silks, Purple, Blue and Pink, making a very full assortment of Colors.

June 28.

GUSTARD FLOUR.—For making delicious white bread and puddings for sale by

June 28. NEWTON BROTHERS.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—100 reams various colored sales and quality, just received and for sale cheap by

NEWTON BROTHERS.

July 6—1y.

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR the Toilet, the Nursery, for Bathing, and for medicinal purposes. Highly perfumed by its own ingredients. Recommended by the faculty of almost every European city, and established under the patronage of every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is the greatest luxury a lady or gentleman could wish for, the improvement of health, for comfort and personal embellishment, and its delicate, soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

A few of the prominent properties of the Balm of a THOUSAND FLOWERS! already well established by actual experience. 1st This Balm Eradicates every defect of the Complexion, and establishes in its stead beauty and health, at the time when both, by the changes of age, or frosts of nature, or diseases have been obscured and undermined;—it cleanses the skin, and draws to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and blotches; also removes tan, sunburns, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and an unsurpassed freshness, rendering it clear, smooth and white.—2d. It promotes the growth and increases the Hair, causing it to curl in the most natural manner; it cleanses the head from dandruff, gives vigour, health and life to the very roots of the hair.—3d. It is a superior article for Shaving. Being superior to all descriptions of Soap, Creams, Pastes, &c. As a dentifrice for cleansing the teeth, it is by far the best and most efficacious compound yet discovered, preventing decay, relieving pain, ulcers and cankers, and renders the teeth white as alabaster. For the nursery, and for bathing, for suffering infants, and for women as reassurances of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent disease, eruptions, &c., there is no article more suitable than this Balm. It may be used in cold or warm, hard or soft water.

FEIRIDGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS. Wholesale, at No. 15 State Street. Retail, at THE CRYSTAL PALACE, No. 2 and 74 Washington Street, Boston. Price 50 cts. an 81 cts. bottle.

R. R. HAZARD & CO., Sole Agents. June 14, 1851—1y.

ESTATE OF JAMES G. CARPENTER.

Of the Probate, Newport, July 14, 1851.

PELEG C. ANTHONY administrator on the estate of

JAMES G. CARPENTER, late of Newport dec'd., presents his final account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the 17th of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

B. B. HOWLAND Prob. Clerk.

July 19, 1851.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN MA'SHALL.

Of the Probate, Newport, July 14, 1851.

GEORGE BROWN administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN MA'SHALL, presents his final account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newport on Monday, the 17th of August next at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

B. B. HOWLAND Prob. Clerk.

July 19, 1851.

ESTATE OF AMINTUS WEEDEN.

Of the Probate, Newport, June 30, 1851.

HENRY WEEDEN, of Boston, makes application to the Court for the probate of the will of the late Amintus Weedon, of Newport, and for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of his father, Amintus Weedon, late of said Newport, colored man, dec'd., intestate. The same is read and received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newport on Monday, July 28th next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Notice is ordered to be given, by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

July 5. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate Portsmouth, July 14, A. D. 1851.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing dated the 8th month 15th day 1851, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ISAAC CHASE, late of Portsmouth, deceased, with a codicil thereto annexed, dated the 10th month 18th day 1851, was this day presented for Probate and that letters testamentary thereon may be granted to Zacheus, Peter and Clark Chase, Executors there named, and the same was received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the second Monday in August next at 10 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given in the Newport Mercury for three successive weeks, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place if they see fit.

By order

RICHARD SHERMAN Prob. Clerk.

July 19, 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Administrator on the estate of MARGARET CARPENTER, late of Jamestown, dec., and having accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law, he hereby gives notice and request to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

JULIA ANN ROBINSON Adm'r.

Little Compton, July 19, 1851—pd.

F. BARDEEN'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Warranted to Cure COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA AND PILES.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HEADACHES, &c., &c., pills stand unrivalled by any medicine now in use—and in all cases where physics are required.

These Pills are warranted to be free from all unwholesome and in their operation, and effect upon the Bowels leave them in a perfectly healthy and natural state.

DIRECTIONS.

In ordinary cases, one Pill every night, on going to bed, until the bowels are regular. In case of violent attack, from one to three Pills. These Pills are perfectly safe for any age or sex,—care being taken, however, to administer in proportion to the age of the patient. No case is ever changed or of doubtful result.

Numerous references might be given as to their efficacy, but as the market is now overstocked with humbug medicines, with a long string of "doctors" names attached, these Pills are offered to the public upon their own merits. The Proprietor has, also, constantly on hand, medicine which he will warrant to cure the SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM, however long the person may have been afflicted with them.

All orders, (post paid) addressed to F. BARDEEN, No. 1, Carroll Street, Providence, R. I., will be promptly attended to.

R. J. TAYLOR, Agent for Newport.

July 6—1y.

READ! SARATOGA POWDERS, A substitute for Soda.

Rochelle, Seidlitz & Soda Powder.

No one who has



